DAILY MORNING STAR.

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DAILY MORNING STAR.

W. WHITAKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(Office opposite the Southern Ex. Office.)

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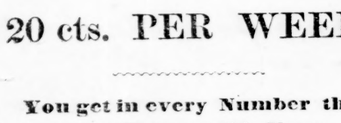

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THE STAMP ACT,

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Acknowledgement of deeds	Exempt
Affidavit	5 cents
(in suit or legal proceedings,)	Exempt
Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written,	5 cents
Assignments or Transfers, of mortgage lease, or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right	5 cents
Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand,	2 cents
Bills of exchange; inland drafts or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100.	5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof.	5 cents
Bills of Lading vessels for ports of the United States or British North America,	Exempt
Or receipts of goods on any foreign ports,	10 cents
Bill of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars	50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000,	$1.00
Exceeding $1,000, fer each $500, fractional part thereof.	50 cents
Of personal property [other than ship or vessel.]	5 cents
Bond, personal, for payment of money [see Mortgage.] Official	$1.00
For indemifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1.000 or less.	50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1.000, for every additional $1.000, or fractional part thereof	50 cents
Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See Mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such are not otherwise charged in this schedule	25 cents
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars	2 cents
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars.	5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company	25 cents
General	5 cents
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioners of Deeds or Notary Public	5 cents
Of search of records	5 cents
That certain papers are on file	5 cents
That certain papers cannot be found	5 cent
Or registration of land sold for taxes	5 cents
Of births, marriage and death	5 cents
Of qualifications or school teachers	5 cents
Of profits on an incorporated company for a sum not less than ten dallars and not exceeding fifty dollars	10 cents
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars	25 cents
Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof.	25 cents
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such.	25 cents
Certified Transcript of judgements, satisfaction of judgements and of all papers recorded or on file.	5 cents
N. B. As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of	5 cents
Check, Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand	2 cents
Contract [See Agreement Brokers]	10 cents
Conveyance deed, instrument of writing whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed; the actual value which does not exceed $500,	50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1.-000,	$1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1.000,	50 cents
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom houses, not exceeding $100 in value,	25 cents
Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value,	50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value,	$1 00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandize from bonded warehouse,	50 cents
Guager's Return, if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross,	10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons,	25 cents
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon,	25 cents
To vote at an election of incorporated company,	10 cents
To receive or collect rents,	25 cents
To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate,	$1 00
For any other purpose	50 cents
Probate of Will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,-000,	$1 00
For every additional $2 000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2 000,	50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of	$1 00
Protest upon bill, note, check, or draft,	25 cents
Promisory Note [See Bills of Exchange, inland] Renewal of subject to same duty as on original note.	
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exeeeding $20, or for the delivery of any property	2 cents
Trust Deed, made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.	
Warehouse Receipt, for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private ware-house, not exceeding $500 in value,	10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,-000	20 cents
Exceeding $1 000, for every additional $1 000, or fractional part thereof, in in excess of $1 000,	10 cents
For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard,	25 cents
Writs or Legal Documents writs or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity,	50 cents
Writs or original process issued by a court not of record, when the amount claimed is $100 or over	50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100 or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid,	50 cents
Writs or other process, appeals from justices courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to court of record,	50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100,	25 cents
When the amount exceeds $100,	50 cents
Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire, where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10	10 cents
Exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50	50 cents
Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed $1,000,	25 cents
Exceeding $1 000, and not exceeding $5,000,	50 cents
Exceeding $5 000	$1.00
Lease of lands or tenements, where the rents does not exceed $300 per annum,	50 cents
Exceeding $300, foa each additional $200, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300,	50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."	
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed,	5 cents additional.
Measures' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels,	10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels	25 cents
Mortgage. trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500,	50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500,	50 cents
Pawners' Checks,	5 cents
Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35,	50 cents
Costing more than $35, and exceeding $50,	$1.00
Foa every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50.	$1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used iniscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancell the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do it, the party for whose use it is made, may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to a stamp duty as Promisory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument: that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney, accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed, should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine, and the DAILY MORNING STAR will be sent to one address for $9,50 per year. Send orders to the "STAR" OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 30TH, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

I. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the Act supplementary thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is elligible to office in the provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act aforesaid, and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn, with the Post Commander.

II. All citizens assessed for taxes and who shall have paid taxes for the current year are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned and drawn in the manner required by law.

III. All citizens are elligible to follow any licensed calling employment or vocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municiple or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common right and the constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more surities, being citizens and worth in the aggregate double the amount of the bond over and above just debts will be sufficient.

IV. The mayors of cities and other municiple and town officers, and all sheriffs, magistrates and police forces are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order; and in the discharge of their duties they will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

V. Post Commanders may summon to their aid whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers and as many of the citizens within the territorial limits of the military post as may be necessary; and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal, approved by the Commanding General.

VI. No licence for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises, shall be granted to any person other than an inn-keeper; the number of such licences shall be determined and the fees to be charged for each licence shall be prescribed and collected by the municiple or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold the licence may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge, and does not excuse the party from the observance of local regulations nor exempt him from the payment of such other licence fees as may be imposed by municiple or other competent authority.

VII. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this Military District be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceeding for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

VIII. In public conveyances on railroads highways streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common right of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected.—The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a military tribunal to be designated by the Commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the Civil Courts.

IX. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased or let out for hire or rent, cotton corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded; but the same shall not be removed. And cotton corn or other produce so impounded, shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed, and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgement for the same: Provided, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton corn or other produce, shall in no case be postponed to any demand for rent or hire; but to the extent of such claim for labor, there shall be a lien on such cotton corn or other produce, having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By Command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C., & A. A. A. G.

H'DQ'RS POST OF GOLDSBORO',
Goldsboro', N. C., June 7, 1867.

To DANIEL COGDELL, Esq.,
MAYOR OF GOLDSBORO', N. C. SIR:—Major C. E. Compton, Commanding Post of Goldsboro', N. C., directs me to inform you that Par. VI, General Orders No. 32, dated Head Quarters, 2d Military District, Charleston, S. C., May 30th, 1867, nullifies all existing licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon, and to other than Inn-keepers, and to request, respectfully, that this order be enforced by the civil authorities of the town. I am,
Very Respectfully,
Your Ob'd't Servant
D. B. WILSON,
2d Lieut. 40th U. S. Infantry,
Post Adjutant.

ALL KINDS of Plain and Ornamental Printing, Cards, Circulars, Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets &c., executed with neatness and dispatch at THIS OFFICE.

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JAS. H. & J. C. PRIVETT,

(CORNER OF EAST CENTRE AND WALNUT STS.,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

THE GRANITE FRONT HOUSE!

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE!

REMEMBER LOCATION—OPPOSITE GRISWOLD HOTEL!

Large Stock of Staple and Fancy

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Guaranteed.

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Who deal with us get the worth of their Money.

POLITE & ATTENTIVE CLERKS!

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INVITED TO CALL AT OUR

Head-quarters!

OFFICE HOURS

FROM SUNRISE

UNTIL

10 o'clock at Night.

NO ONE SHALL

UNDERSELL

US.

WE GUARANTEE

SATISFACTION.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1866.

Rev. Hope Bain, *sworn* and examined. By Mr. Howard:

* * * * * *

Question.—Do you hear any expressions of regret among them ("the secessionists in North Carolina") at having taken up arms against the government?

Answer.—No, sir, no regret.

Q.—Is it not, on the contrary, rather the subject of a good deal of pride and exultation?

A.—It is the subject of a good deal of pride. I have been placed in a position where I could obtain some knowledge of them. Gov. Holden appointed me a justice of the peace, and in addition to the appointment I held the chairmanship of the committee to administer the amnesty oath. I administered the oath in the entire county of Wayne, and I must say, from their conversation and the way they acted, that they did not care much about the oath, although I qualified them with all the solemnity I was capable of. One prominent rebel by the name of Lane, who had been a lieutenant or captain in the rebel army, came to me one day and said, "I want to take that damned nasty oath." "What do you mean?" said I. "Do you not administer an oath?" said he. "Yes, sir." said I. "Then," said he, "I want to take it." I found from his expressions that he was just as much of a rebel as he was before; and at that very time he was a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

Q.—An elective office?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And he took the damned nasty oath?"

A.—He took the "damned nasty oath," and offered himself as a candidate for clerk of the Superior Court. He afterwards manifested the same disposition to me. (What "disposition?") His father, who lives in the city with me, is a prominent man: was prominent in the rebelion, was a tax gatherer for the entire State, and is a man of great influence."

We will pause here, for a word of comment. We are disposed to deal gently with this old, gray-headed sinner whom we have now on the witness stand. We quote the above from page 205, part 2nd, of the book before us. Mr. Bain professes to be a clergyman, and is addressing Mr. Howard under the solemn obligations of an oath. But from his "conversation and the way" he talks, does *he* seem to "care much about the oath," or the obligations which it imposes? No sensible man, radical or conservative, in view of the result, will agree with him, that "having taken up arms against the government is the subject of a good deal of pride," even to the most incorrigible "secessionist." It cannot reasonably be "the subject" of any "pride" at all. On the contrary, it must necessarily be 'the subject' of unalloyed sorrow and bitter regret to every secessionist, so called, who is not a fool, an idiot or a madman. What man is there, who, with one atom of brain, or an ounce of common sense, would feel 'a good deal of pride" in having brought want and woe, and desolation and death, upon himself, his kindred, his friends, his fellow citizens—in having been the cause of his own wretchedness and poverty—in having made himself the powerless victim of an unrelenting conqueror? Could the terrible result have been foreseen, the vilest secessionist in the land would have shuddered at the thought and shrunk in dismay from the rash act of taking up arms "against the government;" and now that the result is seen and felt, how can such a one be reasonably supposed to make it the subject of a good deal of pride. He sees and feels that having taken up arms against the government has stripped him of all the rights and every right pertaining to an American citizen, as he was wont to enjoy them, and has degraded him to the condition of a serf; and yet it is said that all this is "the subject of a good deal of pride to him"

But father Bain was placed in a position where he could obtain some knowledge of the secessionists; and we "have been placed in a position where" we "could obtain some knowledge of" father Bain. We will say this much of him: He was as good a secessionist and as strong a southern man, even as that prominent rebel, Lane, to whom he administered the "damned nasty oath." As, before the war, he lived upon the charity of those men whom he now slanders and represents as NOT CARING "much about the oath," so, during the war, he lived upon the bounty of those very "rebels" for whom he now affects such a holy horror. He visited the "rebel" camps, preached death and damnation to all yankees, and buoyed up and encouraged the boys in grey to stand up for their rights and fight for independence as he had done in 1812. On the streets of Goldsboro', he again and again, even before the war, denounced as traitors those of our merchants who would go farther North than Baltimore to purchase goods. To judge from what he was uniformly heard to say, and from his acts, one would suppose he did not feel kindly towards the Northern people.

But Gov. Holden appointed him a magistrate! and he held the chairmanship of the committee to administer the amnesty oath! How he requites the favor of his friend Holden will be seen hereafter; but we are authorized to say that he did *not* hold the "chairmanship of that committee; and for the simple reason that there was *no* chairmanship in or about it. Playing the man of consequence would be an innocent amusement if a poor devil wasn't called up to answer upon oath.

That was an interesting dialogue between this magesterial clergyman, or clerical magistrate, and that profane young "rebel!" How its recital tickled the ear of Mr. Howard, causing him to enquire most affectionately after the political *status* of the young sinner's father! but oh, how rudely it grated on the pious ears of the venerable and Rev. magistrate! It shocked his "solemnity;" and gave him reason to believe that no "rebel," in the Confederacy, so called, cares much about an oath—that he would just as soon swear to a lie as to the truth, and sooner, if a lie suited him better. Well, that's father Bain's opinion in part, about the 'rebels,' his quondam brothers in iniquity—the sequel will disclose the rest.

CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7th, 1867.

DEAR STAR:—I arrived safe and sound, after a long and tedious trip, and a "lay over" of five hours at Florence, at this city and located myself for a few days at the Charleston hotel, kept by mine host, Geo. Mixer. The general court martial convenes to-morrow to which your humble correspondent, together with others from your native town are summoned.

Business generally seems stagnant here, still we see the street cars crowded with seemingly business men, still I learn from a gentelman well conversant with this place that it is more of a show off than anything. "Mixer's Charleston Hotel," seems to be the leading house, now of the city, and it well deserves to be. There is only one little item though that don't exactly lie on the stomach, and that is the seventy-five cents omnibus fare from the depot to the hotel.

I have not heard as yet of any cholera or yellow fever being here, in fact I am told that the city was never more healthy than it is at present.

As it is Sunday, I will close my brief correspondence, but will write again tomorrow. I was pleased to meet with your chief of police Jno. G. Parker. He seems to be in good health but anxious to get home. But adieu for the present.

More anon, from your friend,

FLOATING WAIF.

Peace Societies.

Some twenty years ago Peace Societies were very much in vogue in the Northern States, and at a subsequent period similar associations met in London and Paris. Eloquent speeches were made at the meetings, and ardent hopes expressed of the coming of universal peace. We observe that, in no way discouraged by the war storms which have since swept over the hrizon, the British Peace Society has held its annual meeting, as usual, in London, and that among the speakers was our Northern countryman, Elihu Burritt, who for the last twenty-four years has been scattering "olive leaves" over the land, but which unfortunately have not proved auguries of the dominion of peace. Mr. Burritt claimed that the principle of referring the decision of quarrels to impartial arbitration, was a principle of the Peace Society, and that this principle had been triumphant in the arrangement of the quarrel between France and Prussia. Another object of the Society was the establishment of a common sense international code of law.

There is no cause more worthy the exertions of all men than this; there is no curse so dire as that which it proposes to remove, and yet we have not the slightest faith in the practicability of Peace Societies, or any human influences whatever to put an end to war. See what has happened in Europe since the Peace Society in Paris imagined that the millenium was at hand. The war in the Crimea, the war in Italy, the war between Austria and Prussia, and in spite of that Luxembourg arrangement, which Mr. Burritt considers a triumph of the peace principle, it is at best, in all probability, a temporary truce, to be ended whenever the ambition or passions of the parties dictate. Mr. Burritt ought also to remember how sure we all were in America ten years ago, that we were the elect people, the salt of the earth, the most highly civilized and eminently Christian people alive, and yet how we went to war with each other, with all the ferocity of the most uncivilized and unchristian of mankind. War is, at present, the only tribunal of final resort to which nations can carry their differences. They stand eyeing each other, even in time of peace, with jealous observation, lest one should get the advantage in some way of the other, and though their swords are sheathed, their hands are never far from the hilt. Nevertheless, we do not know why it should be impracticable to have a Congress of Nations, which, though not clothed with any but advisory power, might give expression to the public opinion of christendom upon disputed questions, and throw such moral weight into the scale of justice and power that it would go far towards diminishing the frequency of appeals to battle.—*Pet. Express.*

Our Ohio exchanges of the democratic persuasion contend that the republicans are losing ground in that state. The Hocking *Sentinel says*:

We have cheering news from all portions of the country regarding the reaction taking place among the ranks of those who have heretofore voted the abolition ticket. Negro suffrage seems to appear rather a nauseous dose to a large majority of the voters of Hocking county, which may be set down as against the amendment of the abolition ticket by at least one thousand majority. Mark that.

Street Life in Havana.

A correspondent says: The ladies here do not wear anything on their heads. You think at home that our ladies wear next to nothing, but bonnets worn by our party attracted much attention, because there was anything at all worn, that the ladies felt it to be a great annoyance to be so stared at, and so have taken the veil, which is all that is worn. The Havana ladies do not go out till evening, and then they come out in thier carriages on the plaza, or on the drives, to hear the music. The children seem growing up about the street, like weeds by the wayside, uncared for and little observed. We notice them from six months to six years old, as naked as when they came into the world. This among the lower class, but you can see them at any time of the day, on most all the streets of the city, or standing in the doors and windows. The natives seem to smoke all the time. They come into the dining room for breakfast, and the first thing after they sit down to the table is to take out a cigar, light it, order their breakfast, smoke and eat.—You will often see at our first class hotels from twenty to thirty men at a table smoking, while the ladies are sitting at the same table. I find that Americans pick up the habit quite readily.

Father Secchi, the elebrated Roman astronomer and inventor, is now in Paris. He passes most of his time at the exposition, where a curious clock of his invention is to be seen, which automatically marks down, on a long strip of paper, that is unrolled at one end and rolled up at the other, the hour, the direction and intensity of the wind, the quantity of the rain that has fallen within a given time, the hight of the barometer, and the hygromotric state of the atmostphere. All this work is effected by half a dozen pencils constantly in motion, and which perform their task with unerring fidelity.

LATEST NEWS.

U. S. CONGRESS.

Washington, July 9.

SENATE.—The Judiciary Reconstruction bill was taken up. The day was consumed in arguing the point whether the Military District commanders should be allowed to appoint civilians to vacant State offices.

The Senate adjourned without difinite action.

HOUSE.—The Reconstruction bill was resumed and the sixth section was modified by striking out the words, "or unless he shall consent to be relieved", and inserting instead, or in arrest, punishable by dismissal from the army or disqualified by sickness from the performance of his duties"; and the bill passed. 119. Nays 31.

The Mexican Legation has official information regarding Santa Anna's arrest, contradictory of the statements that have been made.

Later from Mexico—Execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.

The *Times* has a special dispatch from Houston, Texas, giving a detailed account of the execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia. None of them were bound or blindfolded, or any indignity offered, as reported. Maximilian, before being shot, recapitulated the causes that brought him to Mexico. He denied the authority of the Court that sentenced him. He hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in Mexico.

Miramon spoke from paper only. The regret he felt in dying was that should the Liberals remain in power his children would be pointed at as the children of a traitor.

Mejia made no address.

Maximilian called the Sergeant of the guard and gave him a hand-full of gold.—He requested the favor to aim at his heart. Five balls entered his breast, but not being quite dead, two soldiers were called out and shot him in the side. Much dissatisfaction and grief was manifested by the spectators.

The sword of Maximilian was presented to Juarez by Escobedo in the government palace.

Registration Postponed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6.

The following semi-official announcement is published this morning:

General Sickles has directed not to begin registration in this Military District until Congress shall have determined more explicitly who are entitled to be registered. It is presumed that Congress will extend the time for the completion of registration in the Carolinas until October or November.

New Advertisements.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

OFFICE SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. Co., PORTSMOUTH, VA., July 6, 1867.

On and after Monday, 8th inst., trains will leave Portsmouth daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Mail Train at.....6 A. M.
Accommodation and Freight Train at..8 A. M.
Express Train at.....2 P. M.

ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Express Train at.....10.45 A. M.
Accommodation and Freight at.....1.20 P. M.
Mail Train at.....7.30 P. M.

Mail Train connects at Weldon with Trains of the Wilmington and Weldon, Raleigh and Gaston and Petersburg Railroads, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at Franklin, with steamer for Elenton, Plymouth, and landings on the Blackwater and Chowan rivers. Returning, connects at Portsmouth with the Bay Line steamers for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Express Train connects at Weldon with Trains of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Returning, connects at Portsmouth with the Annamessic steamers for Philadelphia and New York, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Franklin with steamer from Elenton, Plymouth and landings on the Blackwater and Chowan rivers.

Freight received daily, except Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. G. GHIO,
Supt. Transportation.

J. N. WOOD,

Boot and Shoemaker,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

BEGS leave to announce to his old friends that he is again making Boots and Shoes, in the rear of his old stand, where he will be pleased to see his former patrons.

July 10-18-1m.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine, and the DAILY MORNING STAR will be sent to one address for $9,50 per year. Send orders to the "STAR" OFFICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wayne County,
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

Charles J. Nelson, Adm'r of J. J. Foulks, dec'd, vs. Thompson Foulks, ET AL. } Petitions to make real estate assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Thompson Foulks, Washington Foulks, Mary Foulks, Louisa Foulks, and —— Foster and wife, heirs of the said J. J. Foulks are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made once a week for six successive weeks in the "Morning Star," notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and commanding them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Goldsboro', on the Third Monday of August next, then and there, to answer or demur or in default thereof, judgment "pro confessso" will be taken against them and the case tried "ex parte."

WITNESS, W. G. Hollowell, Clerk of our said Court at office the Third Monday of May 1867.

13-law6w. W. G. HOLLOWELL, Clerk.

Old Bank Bills.

I want a few thousand dollars in old Bank Bills, on the Banks of the Southern States.

J. W. MYRICK,
June 27-7-3t Goldsboro, N. C.

HOTELS.

Macon House

BEAUFORT HARBOR,

THE UNDERSIGNED, having secured the above well-known house, at

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.,

Will open for the reception of Guests, for the SUMMER SEASON,

The First day of July.

Morehead City, the terminous of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, is beautifully situated upon Beaufort Harbor, and is renowned for its invigorating breezes, its surf bathing, its admirable fishing grounds, and its unsurpassed healthfulness.

Our Efforts to Please.

No pains will be spared to render the Guests of the House comfortable; and their wants shall be supplied whenever practicable; attentive servants are engaged to wait upon them; courtesy and politeness shall mark the deportment of all employees, every just cause of complaint shall be avoided or remedied, and none shall leave the Macon House dissatisfied, if it is possible for the proprietor to give satisfaction.

THE TABLE.

Every delicacy of the shall be placed upon the Table.

Beaufort Harbor,

And its tributary waters, are celebrated for the variety and excellence of the Fish and Oysters, Scollops, Clams, &c., taken from them, which will be served up in the best style by experienced cooks, in addition to all the luxuries to be found at first class hotels in the interior.

Pleasure Seekers

Will find two number one Billiard Tables, a Bar Room with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Segars and Tobacco; Sailboats with experienced boatmen for Excursions to all parts of the Harbor; Bathing Houses; where all may luxuriate in health-giving Salt Water Baths, and daily facilities for a plunge in the Surf, if that mode of bathing should be preferred.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

Musicians will, at all times, be in attendance to enliven the hour with their soul-stirring strains, and the votaries of the gay and lively Dance, can amuse themselves whenever it is desired.

OUR TERMS.

The scarcity of money has induced the Proprietor to make his terms within the reach of all:

Board per day.....$2 50
" " week.....14 00
" " month.....45 00

☞ Remember, this delightful summer resort, one of the most pleasant in the whole country, will be opened July 1st, 1867.

☞ Remember, also, that the opening Ball will be given Thursday evening, July 4th.

☞ Excursion Tickets will be furnished by the Railroad Company to and from, at one fare.

T. A. GRANGER,
je25-6tf Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.,

W. R. PRIVETT, Proprietor.

CORNER of East Centre and Walnut Streets, and opposite the Railroad shed, in a grove of beautiful elms.

The travelling public will find here a pleasant House, attentive Servants and a table supplied with the best the market affords.

☞ Baggage taken to and from Hotel free of charge.

Board, including lodging, per day. $2 50
Single Meal, 75
Weekly and monthly board on reasonable terms 1-tf

WANTED,

A HOUND DOG, six or twelve months of age. Apply at this office.

ALL KINDS of Plain and Ornamental Printing, Cards, Circulars, Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets &c., executed with neatness and dispatch at THIS OFFICE.

Local and State.

☞ A letter of much value has been sent from the Dead Letter Office, Washington, to Maj. Grant, postmaster at this place, directed to *Ervin Boon*. Boon will come forward, prove his identy, and take the letter. 3t

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We understand that the military commission, which has been constituted for the trial of D. G. McRae, Esq., and Capt. Toler, of Fayetteville, now in confinement in Fort Macon, convened in Raleigh yesterday. It is understood that Robert Strange, Esq., of Wilmington, will appear for the defence, in the case of Mr. McRae.

Mr. M. A. Johnson, a worthy citizen residing in a small neat settlement near Goldsboro', known as Webbville, died Tuesday night last, very suddenly. He had been complaining for some time; but was able to be about, and attend to his business, at the time of his retiring to bed for the night. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends.

We have just heard of the sudden death of Dr. W. R. Robards, which occurred at Weldon Tuesday night. He was greatly beloved.

CAPTURE OF A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—Many of our readers doubtless remember the name of Washington Hicks *alias* Herring, who figured extensively in murders robberies, and police and criminal courts in this city some months ago. He was convicted of numerous misdemeanors and sentenced to jail; but managed to break out and make his escape, since which time he has been heard of but twice, once in Virginia, and again in this city about three weeks ago. He managed to make his escape, however, before information could be conveyed to the police, and his whereabouts was not known until Sunday night at which time he shot and mortally wounded another colored man near Beaufort, N. C., named Mace. From the information we can gather, it was as cold blooded an affair as his former crimes have been. He stepped up to Mace and asked him if he had said that he was the negro who broke jail in Newbern." Mace answered in the affirmative when Hicks drew a pistol shooting him in the left breast. On the next morning a number of whites and about two hundred negroes started in pursuit of him and about 12 o'clock on the night of the 8th they found him in the lot of Mrs. Mace, in the town of Beaufort. Hicks for a long time headed a band of desperadoes in this vicinity, and it was nothing unusual to hear of murders and robberies in this city and the surrounding country at that time.—We trust that the authorities will keep him so close this time that it will be impossible for him to escape, and that he may receive the just punishment his many crimes merit.—*Jour. Commerce.*

As we published an article relative to the celebration of the 4th in Halifax, we now copy the following letter to the Petersburg Index:

HALIFAX, July 8, 1867.

Mr. Editor: In an article in your paper of the 6th inst., entitled "Negro Celebration in Halifax," it is stated that upon one of their banners was a likeness of Abe Lincoln, with the words "We are for war" inscribed around it. This is error. No such inscription was upon any banner used upon the occasion. Upon one banner there was a likeness of the late President Lincoln, and the likeness of several civil and military officers. Upon this banner was inscribed the words, "Our Patriots of the war." This was the only banner and inscription that referred to the war.

Slaughter's band was employed by the colored people, and played for them during the day and until about 11 o'clock at night, when their ball broke up. After this the band played for the white people at their ball, until near daylight. The band then struck up the much admired tune of "Dixie," and went around town and awoke the people by their magnificent music. JUSTICE.

The Rev. G. W. Sandelin, writing to the Biblical Recorder, says of Goldsboro:

"Here I met with bro. Hardwick, the efficient pastor of the Baptist church, and remained with him a number of days.—The church I found to be in a very flourishing condition, christian love and unity seeming to characterize them in all they do. As this was the first place at which I sought to follow out the plan proposed for conducting Sunday School operations in this State, it was natural I should be quite anxious about its success. I was soon relieved of this anxiety, however, for brethren Hardwick, Whitaker, (Supt. and

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Their list of officers, &c., I hope to send you as soon as I can obtain it. It was highly gratifying to see the interest manifested by all, both young and old, in the promotion of the Sunday school cause generally throughout the State. As I have already written you from that point, giving details &c, it will be unnecessary to speak at greater length just here.

The man who cut his throat in St. Peter's Church at Rome, in presence of an hundred thousand people, had a larger audience than he will ever have again.

Wilmington Market.

July 9.

Turpentine—No change in prices.—About 725 bbls. received to-day and changed hands at $3 10 for soft, and $1 55 for hard, per 280 lbs.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales of only 27 bbls. at 50 1-2 cents per gallon for country packages.

Rosin—Sales of 829 bbls. at $2 50 for common, $2 60a$2 62 1-2 for strained, $2 75a$2 87 1-2 for No. 2, $4a$4 75 for No. 1, and $5a$5 50 for pale, as in quality

Tar—About 40 bbls. received and sold at $3 62 1-2 per bbl.

Hay—290 bales northern received, of which 80 do. sold to arrive at $1 60, and 110 do. from wharf at $1 10 per 100 lbs.; balance unsold.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July, 9.

Gold 138 3-4.
Cotton dull, uplands 26 1-2.
Pork firm at $22 50.
Turpentine, 58 cents.
Rosin unchanged.

WANTED, by an experienced CARRIAGE TRIMMER, employment.
Enquire at the Star office, Goldsboro.

WANTED, Employment as a Barkeeper, or Hotel Clerk, by a gentleman who has had considerable experience both North and South. Enquire at the Star office, Goldsboro. 17

☞ Wilmington Journal copy both. 3t.

NOTICE!

I WILL ATTEND at Hookerton, July 24,
Ormands Chapel..... " 25,
Snow Hill,..... " 26,
Bull Head,..... " 27,
Lasiters..... " 29,
Field's..... " 30,
Speights Bridge..... " 31,

For the purpose of collecting the State and county Taxes for the year 1867.

James S. Dixon will be at the above named places at the above named dates, for the purpose of assessing the U. S. Internal Revenue Taxes for the year 1866.

S. R. HARPER,
July 6, 1867-1t. Sh'ff of Greene Co.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

THE ROOMS recently occupied by the Telegraph Company are for rent. Apply to
1 J. H. & J. C. PRIVETT.

CANADIAN HORSES!

I have, at my stables in Goldsboro,' a number of well trained, healthy and handsome

CANADIAN HORSES,

which I offer to the public at moderate rates.—They are not only fine in a buggy, for a drive about town, but they are untiring roadsters.

Call and examine them.

GEORGE MORROW.
June 27. 7-3t.

Wake Forest College.

ALL applicants are received who are actually prepared for the collegiate course in one or all of its departments, or who are intending to prepare for the same.

The Collegiate course may be pursued with reference to an education purely Scientific or purely classical. Each of the leading degrees conferred at graduation, however, requires such a blending of the studies of both branches, as will entitle its receiver to take rank as a scholar.

A student, provided he be fully employed, may devote himself to any one of the four Departments exclusively, and upon satisfactorily completing the studies of that department will receive a degree of Proficient therein. The Faculty, however, recommend all whose time and talents ill wallow, to diversify their studies as far as possible. None under age are permitted to charge selected without written instruction from parents or guardians.

THE DEPARTMENTS ARE:

I. Of Languages Ancient and Modern—Professor W. Royal and Adj. Prof. W. B. Royal.
II. Of Mathematics—Prof. W. G. Simmons and Adj. Prof. L. R. Mills.
III. Nat. Science—Prof. W. G. Simmons.
IV. Of Belles Letters—President W. M. Wingate.

The Fall term opens on the 1st day of September, 1867.

Tuition (Fall term) in Preparatory school, $22.
" " " Collegiate course 30

Board, (table fare) per month $10, 12½ and 15.

Room rent, servant's hire, lights, washing and fuel are extra, and may be had on reasonable terms. W. ROYALL, Sec. Fac.
je27-7 2m.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$150 per month THE YEAR ROUND, OR 900 PER Cent Profit on Commission. We guaranty the above salary or commission to active industrious agents at their own homes, to introduce an article of indispensable utility in every household. For full particulars call on, or address G. W. JACKSON & Co.,
11 South St., Baltimore, Md.

MARKET REPORTS.

GOLDSBORO MARKETS.

APPLES—Green, per bu.,	$1 00 a 1 10
Dry, (none in market.)	
BACON, per lb (retail)	0 16 a 0 18
BEEF, " " (on foot)	0 08 a 0 10
BUTTER " lb	25c
COFFEE " "	0 30 a 0 35
EGGS per doz	0 15 a 0 16⅔
FLOUR " bbl	14 00 a 18 00
" " lb	8 a 9 10c
GRAIN—	
Corn, per bu.,	1 00 a 1 10
Wheat, (none in market.)	
Rye, do do do	
Oats, do do do	
HAY, (none in market)	
LARD, per lb	00 00 a 18c
MOLASSES per gal.,	60 a 80c
MUTTON, per lb., (dressed)	8 a 10c
PEAS, (none in market)	
SUGARS—	
Crushed, per lb.,	00 25c
"A," " "	12½ a 15
"B," " "	14 a 16
"C," " "	16 a 18
TEAS—	
Hyson, per lb.,	
Oolong, " "	
Gunpowder, " "	
Black " "	00 00 a 1 50
Green, " "	00 00 a 1 50

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP CLOTHING!
CHEAP CLOTHING!
LADIES' DRESS GOODS!
LADIES' DRESS GOODS!
SPLENDID STOCK!
SPLENDID STOCK!
PRICES REDUCED!
PRICES REDUCED!
FULGHUM & WHITFIELD.
FULGHUM & WHITFIELD.

WANTS.

WANTED!

10,000 pounds Dried Blackberries, for which the highest market price will be paid, either in Cash or Merchandise. They must be thoroughly dried. Large or small quantities will be received.

FULGHUM & WHITFIELD.
June 19, 1867. 1-eod1w.

AGENCIES.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets over - - $1,200,000
Income for past year, 1,000,000

Dividend January 1st, 1866, Fifty per cent

INCREASE OF BUSINESS FOR 1865, OVER 1864, 266 PER CENT—UNEQUALLED BY ANY COMPANY!!

Total amount of losses paid, over...$400,000

LIFE, ENDOWMENT and NON FORFEITING POLICIES issued on the most favorable terms.

ALL RESTRICTIONS ON RESIDENCE AND TRAVEL ABOLISHED!

NO RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT.

R. T. FULGHUM, Agent,
DR. G. L. KIRBY, Medical Examiner.
Goldsboro', N. C.

Since manhood reached me, I have kept on my life a perpetual insurance; and I think my duty to those dependent upon me would be undischarged if it were not so.—BISHOP HAWKS.

JULIUS A. BONITZ,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.,

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR WAYNE COUNTY, N. C. AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, &c. Agent for the Great Western Life Insurance Company of New York. 1-1m

North Carolina Intelligence,
AND
EMIGRATION OFFICE.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
(ADVERTISING AGENCY.)

THIS AGENCY OFFERS ITS SERVICES for the transaction of all business that may fall under its jurisdiction.
1-tf JULIUS A. BONITZ, Manager.

GOLDSBORO BRICK YARD.

ALL IN WANT OF A GOOD ARTICLE OF Brick, can now be supplied at the kiln near Goldsboro. The brick made at this kiln need no commend, the quality speaks for itself. They are second to none made in the State.—Price low. Apply to

JULIUS A. BONITZ,
June 18, 1867-1-tf Agent.

CLARKE & HUMPHRY,

GROCERY DEALERS!

Keep constantly on hand a good supply of all the articles usually required by housekeepers, embracing, in part, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Crockery Ware, &c.

They have on hand a few of Mayo's celebrated Ploughs, now especially needed by the farmer to cultivate cotton and corn. These ploughs, where known, take precidence over all others. 7-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!!

HAVING DETERMINED TO REMOVE TO Eastern part of the State, I offer a Farm for sale, situated two miles east of the town of Goldsboro', containing about 200 acres. The upland is well adapted to the growth of cotton; there is about 15 acres of swamp land under cultivation.

On the premises, there are comfortable buildings, a choice assortment of fruit trees and a good well of water.

Possession given first day of January 1868.
1-2w TARLTON THOMPSON.

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUP'T., Wilmington, N. C., July 2, 1867.

REGULAR SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 5th, THE FOLLOWing Schedule will be run by the Passenger trains over this Railroad:

DAY TRAINS.

Will leave Wilmington every morning (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Weldon every morning (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.; arriving at Wilmington at 8 o'clock, P. M., and at Weldon at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS,

Will leave Wilmington at 9:05 P. M., daily, and Weldon at 6:30 P. M., daily; arriving at Wilmington at 2:15 A. M., and at Weldon at 5:00 A. M. Thirty-three hours to New York.

Trains pass Goldsboro' at 1:15 A. M., and 10:35 A. M. going North, and at 3:05 P. M., and 10:15 P. M., going South.

Passengers going East or West from Goldsboro', should take the Day Trains. Both trains connect at Wilmington with trains on Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and at Weldon with trains via Richmond and Portsmouth, Va. The Day Trains at present connect with Old Bay Line and Anamessix Line. The Night Train only via Richmond.

☞ All papers publishing Schedules, please change for this one.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Eng'r and Supt.
july 5 13-tf

Change of Railroad Schedule.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND N. C. R. R. Co., NEWBERN, N. C., May 27, 1867.

On and after Tuesday next Mail Train will run daily as follows:

Leave Morehead City	5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Newport	5.42 "
Leave Newport	5.45 "
Arrive at Newbern	7.00 "
Leave Newbern	7.20 "
Arrive at Kinston	9.15 "
Leave Kinston	9.20 "
Arrive at Mosley Hall	9.50 "
Leave Mosley Hall	9.55 "
Arrive at Goldsboro	10.30 P. M

RETURNING.

Leave Goldsboro	3.00 P. M.
Leave Mosley Hall	3.40 "
Leave Kinston	4.22 "
Arrive at Newbern	6.10 "
Leave Newbern	6.20 "
Leave Newport	7.40 "
Arrive at Morehead City	8.10 "

Passenger train connects with North Carolina Railroad. Train going West at 11.50 P. M., and returning leaves after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going South.

Passengers from West wait from 11.20 A. M. to 3.30 P. M.

The accommodation train will leave Morehead City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every alternate day as follows:

Leave Morehead City (Station) at	4 A. M.
Leave Newbern at	7.30 "
Leave Kinston at	10.35 "
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.00 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Goldsboro at	4.30 A. M
Leave Kinston at	7.25 "
Leave Newbern at	11.20 "
Arrive at Morehead City at	2.20 P. M.

FARE REDUCED.

Through tickets will be sold to principal stations on North Carolina Railroad.

WM. H. HARVEY,
Agent of Transportation.
JOHN D. WHITFORD, President.
je 21-2-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
To take effect June1, 1867.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS EAST

LEAVE CHARLOTTE.	ARRIVE AT GOLDSBORO
5.00 A M	9.15 P M
LEAVE GOLDSBORO	ARRIVE AT CHARLOTTE
8.45 P M	4.00 A M

MAIL TRAINS

LEAVE CHARLOTTE.	ARRIVE AT GOLDSBORO
12.19 A M	12.10 P M
LEAVE GOLDSBORO	ARRIVE AT CHARLOTTE
1.07 P M	12.10 P M

1-tf JAMES ANDERSON, Sup't.

EDUCATION.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY
OF
Medicine and Surgery.

THE Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery was organized in 1848. Chartered by the Legislature, February 26, 1853. Name changed by a legislative enactment to the Electic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1860. In 1853 it purchased the Pensylvania Medical College, established in 1842, and the Philadelphia Medical College, which had previously been merged into the Pennsylvania Medical College. In 1864 it purchased the Penn Medical University. The trustees of the separate schools united, petitioning, and obtaining a special act of the Legislature, consolidating these institutions and changing their names to that of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, March 15, 1865. All these various acts are published in the statutes of Pennsylvania. The cost of the building and museum was over one hundred thousand dollars. It will be observed that the University, as now organized, is the legal representative of the four medical colleges that it has absorbed. It is a liberal school of medicine, confined to no dogma, nor attached to any medical clique; but embraces in its teachings everything of value to the profession.

Sessions.—It has two full sessions each year, commencing on the 1st of October, and continuing until the 1st of January as its first session, and from the first of January to the 1st of April as its second; the two constituting one full course of lectures. It has also a summer session, commencing the 1st of April and continuing until August, for the preparatory branches, such as Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, etc.

Tickets.—Tickets to the full course of lectures $120, or $60 for each session. For the summer or preparatory course $25. Graduating fee $30. To aid young men of moderate means, the University has issued five hundred scholarships, which are sold to first-course students, for $75, and to second-course students and clergymen for $50, each constituting the holder a life member, with the perpetual privileges of the lectures, and all the teachings of the school. The only additional fees are a yearly dissecting and matriculation ticket, each of which is $5.

The Advantages of Scholarship.—The student holding a scholarship can enter the College at any time during the year, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the institution as frequently as desired.

It requires no previous reading or study to enter the University on scholarships, hence, all private tuition fees are saved.

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

The candidate for graduation can present himself at time, and receive his degree as soon as qualified.

In case a student should hold a scholarship and not be able to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

Parents, guardians, or friends of students wishing to purchase scholarships for them a year or more before their attendance at the University, can secure them by advancing one-half the price, and paying the balance when the student enters. Physicians, and benevolent men can bestow great benefit upon poor young men, by presenting them a scholarship, and thus enabling them to obtain an honorable profession.

The Faculty embraces seventeen eminent physicians and surgeons. The University has associated with a large hospital clinic, where every form of medical and surgical disease is operated on and treated in the presence of the class.

COLLEGE BUILDING.—The College building, located in Ninth Streeth, south of Walnut, is the finest in the city. Its front is collegiate gothic, and is adorned with embattlements and embrasures, presenting a novel, bold, and beautiful appearance. The facade is of brown stone, oramented by two towers, rising to the elevation of eighty feet, and crowned with an embatted parapet. The building contains between fifty and sixty rooms, all supplied with water, gas, and every other convenience that modern improvement can contribute to facilitate medical instruction. Only five hundred scholarships will be issued, and as two hundred and fifty are now sold, those who wish to secure one should do so at once. Money can be remitted by express, or a draft or check sent on any National bank in the United States, when the scholarship will be returned by mail, signed by the President of the Board of Trustees, Jos. S. Fisher, Esq., and the Dean of the Faculty, W. Paine, M. D. All orders for scholarships or other business of the University, should be addressed to Professor W. Paine, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BOOKS,

PAINE'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

A new work just issued by W. Paine, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; author of Paine's Practice of Surgery;; a work on Obstetrics and Materia Medica; author of New School Remedies; an Epitome of Eberlie's Practice of Medicine; a Review of Homœopathy; a work on the History of Medicine; Editor of University Medical and Surgical Journal, &c., &c. It is a royal octave of 930 pages, and contains a full description of all diseases known in medicine and surgery, including those of women and children, together with their pathology and treatment by all the new and improved methods. Price $7; postage 50 cents.

Address the author 933 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALSO, A NEW WORK,

Entitled New School Medicine, which is the only work ever published upon Materia Medica, embracing all the Eclectic, Homœpathic, and Botanic remedies, with a full regular Materia Medica. Price $5; postage free.

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UNIVERSITY JOURNAL.

OF

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W. PAINE, M. D., Editor,
Philadelphia, Pa.
June 24 4-tf

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POETRY.

[From the Southern Opinion.

Jefferson Davis is Free.

Free with God's sky above him!
Free to the winds and stars!
Given to us will love him,
Back from prison bars!
Oh! how the southern heart to day
Throbs as its bounding pulses play;
Thrills as it never again may be—
Jefferson Davis once more is free!

Warble it birds through the orange bowers,
Whisper the news to the laughing flowers—
Bid the butterfly's bounding wing
Forward the joyful tidings fling;
Moss that waves from the greenwood trees,
Roses rocked by the balmy breeze,
Lilly and laurel and snow drop shout,
Heather bells a chime ring out,
Quiver all nature with golden glee—
Jefferson Davis again is free!

Up from Virginia's valley wide,
Down through the sweep of the Sabine's tide,
Where the Atlantic, with billowy roar,
Covers with crests Carolina's shore,
And the Mississippi with giant run,
Circles the home of the setting sun,
Let all the land that he loved so well,
Echo an anthem whose silvery swell
Shall ring through the columns of coming time
The chaunt of the nation's soul sublime,
That wafts on the wings of adoring love
A people's thanks to the Throne above!
While nature joins with a glad accord
And proffer's her homage to Nature's lord,
Till the surging sound of the mighty strain
Shall peal from the stars in a rich refrain,
With a tone as deep as the sounding sea;
Jefferson Davis again is free!

FANNY DOWNING.

"Tickets for baptism" have lately been added to the charities of an English Parish, to be dispensed to the poor, just as tickets for coal, soup, bread &c,, are given out.

It appears by a trial in the Chicago Police Court that to run over a boy may be construed into an "assault with a deadly weapon," the deadly weapon being in this case a horse and wagon.

A New Orleans quadroon has brought a suit against a wealthy gentleman concerning the parentage of a colored picaninny. It is thought to be a case of black mail.

A cow died in Brimfield, Mass., recently, and upon examination a common dining fork was found in her stomach, the tines of which had penetrated to her heart and caused death.

Josh Billings says: "I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister kant strike ile in boring forty minits, he has either got a poor gimlet or else he is boring in the wrong place."

Chattanooga was visited by a thunder storm on the 4th instant. An old darkey forgetting that "Chattanooga was taken," shouted, "fore de Lor' dar comes "old crazy" with de Yanks agin. He gwine to finish de place dis time."

A son of Senator Fessenden has just been made register of bankruptcy, (Portland, Me,) by Chase. Before this nine of this greedy family held federal offices that pay, and their grasping disposition is not yet satisfied.

A gay and dashing young widow, in Medina, New York, entrapped a young man and married him. An expensive wedding tour followed. They then settled down in Grand Rapids, when husband became tired of her ways and deserted her. But her strategy was equal to her straits. She procured quinine, took twelve grains, and announced her intention to leave the earth. Her friends became alarmed, a physician was called and her husband summoned. The quinine yielded and so did the husband.

QUESTION FOR THE LONGEST DAY. If 20 grains make a scruple, how many will make a doubt?

If 7 days make one week, how many will make one strong?

If 5 1 3 yards make a Pole how many will make a Turk?

If 3 miles make a league, how many will make a confederacy!

At the last session of the academy of sciences, says the courier du Havre of May 21, M. Delauny read a paper, by M. Flammarion, on the subject of a recent change in the moon's surface. A crater well known to astronomers has disappeared within a year, and its place is now marked by a large white spot in the middle of a plain. It is **the first time that any change in the moon's surface has been noticed M. Chacornac made a like observation, which confirms that of M. Flammarrion.**

PUBLICATIONS.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE BANKRUPT LAW!

Rules and Orders, together with the Forms and Proceedings in Bankruptcy, as promulgated by the Supreme Court of the U. S., at

FULGHUM & WHITFIELDS.

June 19th, 1867. 1-tf

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1867!!
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REMINGTON'S FIRE ARMS,

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Army Revolver,.....44-100 4in calibre.
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Pocket Revolver, [Rider's patent,] 31-100 inch calibre.
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Revolving Rifle, 36 and 44-100 inch calibre.
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Johnson, Spencer & Co.....Chicago.
J. M. Rumsey & Co.....St. Louis.
Robert E. Crane.....San Francisco.

FORT DELAWARE!----A Card!

"One grain fills not a sack, but helps his fellows."—HERBERT.

'When a friend asks, there is no to-morrow.'
—IBID.

The undersigned is endeavoring, in the face of difficulties, to erect a HOUSE for his own use, as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Orange county, Va. He would appeal to his old prisoner friends to help him in this extremity. ONE DOLLAR each, from the noble spirits with and for whom he labored in "The Pen," at Fort Delaware, would relieve the trouble and advance the interests of religion. He is satisfied that it is only necessary that this notice should be read, and the dollar will be forthcoming.

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS.—For the information of the public, we will keep standing, for a few days, the following General Orders. They will be re-placed by others, as soon as issued from Department Headquarters:

HD'QRS, 2D., MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11th, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military District cannot be relieved with affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year; many families have been deprived of shelter; many more need food and clothing; needful implements and auxilliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation, unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief; and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce, upon an impoverisqed people, the immediate collection of all claims.

To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced:

They will continue in force, with such modifications as the occasion may require, until the civil government of the respective States shall be established, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States.

The Commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of [illegible] operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing; and that the avenues of industry, enterprise, and organization thus opened, will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

I. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited; unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property, with intent to delay and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand. And the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina, respectively, for the trial and determination of such questions, may be adopted.

II. Judgements or decrees, for the payment of money, on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action, now pending, shall be stayed; and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced, for any such causes of action.

III. Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property upon execution or process, on liabilities contracted prior to the 19th of December, 1860, unless upon the written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or attorney, shall upon oath, with corroborative testimony, allege and prove that the defendant is removing, or intends fraudulently to remove, his property beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the court. The sale of real or personal property by foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where the payment of interest money, accruing since the 15th of May, 1865, shall not have been made before the day of sale.

IV. Judgements or decrees entered or enrolled, on the causes of action arising subsequent to the 15th of May, 1865, may be enforced by execution against the property of the defendant; and in the application of the money arising under such executions regard shall be had to the priority of liens, unless in cases where the good faith of any lien shall be drawn in question. In such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted in North and South Carolina, respectively, to determine that question, shall be adopted.

V. All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of negroes, are suspended. Judgements or decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of action, shall not be enforced.

VI. All advances of moneys, subsistence, implements and fertilizers, loaned, used, employed or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected. And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender, will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil.

VII. In all sales of property under execution or by order of any court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant, who has a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling house and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendent; and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, implements of trade, husbandry or other employment, of the value of five hundred dollars. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, to parent or parents and child or children. In other cases, the exemption shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade or other employment usually followed by the defendent, of the value of one hundred dollars.—The exemption hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of the defendent. The exempted property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the Sheriff, or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same and make a report thereof in each case to the court.

VIII. The currency of the United States, declared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues and demands, shall be so recognized in North and South Carolina. And all cases in which the same shall be tendered in payment, and refused by any public officer, will be at once reported to these Headquarters or to the Commanding Officer of the Post within which such officer resides.

IX. Property of an absent debtor, or one charged as such, without fraud, whether consisting of money advanced for the purpose of agriculture, or appliances for the cultivation of the soil, shall not be taken under the process known as "Foreign Attachment;" but the lien created by any existing laws shall not be disturbed, nor shall the possession or the use of the same be in any wise interfered with, except in the execution of a judgement or final decree, in cases where they are authorized to be enforced.

X. In suits brought to recover ordinary debts, known as actions ex contractu, bail as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the suitor, nor taken by the sheriff or other officer serving the process. In suits for trespass, libel, wrongful conversion of property, and other cases known as actions ex delictu, bail as heretofore authorized may be demanded and taken. The prohibition of bail in cases ex ex contractu, shall not extend to parties about to leave the State; but the fact of intention must be clearly established by proof.

XI. In criminal proceedings, the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same, Provided; That upon complaint being made to any magistrate or other person authorized by law to issue a warrant for breach of the peace, or any criminal offence, it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant upon the recognizance of the complainant to prosecute, without requiring him to give security on such recognizance.

XII. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offence. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by Military Commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapons, proof that the party carried or concealed a deadly weapon, shall be deemed evidence of a felonious intent to take the life of the injured person.

XIII. The orders heretofore issued in this Military Department, prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offences by whipping, maiming, branding, stocks, pillory or other corporal punishment, are in force and will be obeyed by all persons.

XIV. The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny, imposed by the existing laws of the provisional goaernments in this Military District, is abolished. Any person convicted of burglary; of larceny when the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars; of assault and battery with intent to kill; or of any assault with a deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of fellony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discression of the Court having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value of the property stolen is less than twenty-five dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the Court.

XV. The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority, within their jurisdictions respectively, to reprieve or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil court, and to remit fines and penalties.

XVI. Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankruptcy, in accordance with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided, nor with the collection of any tax, impost, excise, or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the provisional governments of North and South Carolina; but no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed. Nor shall this order or any law of the provisional governments of North or South Carolina operate to deny to minor children, or children coming of age, or their legal representatives, nor to suspend as to them, any right of action, remedy, or proceeding, against Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, Masters or Clerks of Equity Courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the parties or the subject matter of the action or proceeding.

XVII. Any law or ordinance, heretofore in force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this General Order, is hereby suspended and declared inoperative.

By Command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Inft
A. D. C., & A. A. G.

HD'QRS SECOND., MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 3D, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 34. }

I. Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, City Marshalls, Chiefs of Detectives and Town Marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations, in North Carolina and South Carolina, will at once, by letter, report to Bvt. Col. Edward W. Hinks, U. S. Army, Provost Marshal General of the Second Military District, Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, duties, post office address, salary per annum, and the authority by whom appointed. Coroners, Constables, and other officers, in this Military District, whose duty it is to make arrests, and, who are not included in the force of any Sheriff, Chief of Police, City Marshal, Chief of Detectives, or Town Marshal, will make individual reports to the Provost Marshal General in like manner and form as above required.

II. Whenever any homicide, rape, mayhem, felonious assault, burglary, arson, robbery, or larceny—where the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars and more—shall be committed within any city or town in this Military District, the chief officer of police of such city or town shall at once investigate the case and report the facts to the Provost Marshal General; setting forth the nature of the crime, the name and residence of the party against whose person or property such crime has been committed, the time when and place where it was committed, the name, description and residence of the offender, if known; and if the offender has been arrested, stating what what steps have been taken to secure his punishment; and if not in custody, giving any information which may be of service in securing his detection and arrest. Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina and of districts in South Carolina, shall investigate and make report of such offences, when committed within their respective counties or districts and not within the limits of any city or town, in like manner and form as is herein required of chiefs of police of cities and towns. When an offender, whose offence has been reported, shall be arrested, report of the arrest will be made at once by the officer in charge to the Provost Marshal General.

Consolidated Monthly Reports of the above enumerated crimes will also be made by the respective officers and for the localities above designated, to the Provost Marshal General.—Blanks will be furnished by him upon application. The first report to include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

III. Whenever any prisoner shall break and escape from a penitentiary, jail, or other prison shall at once make report of the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth in such report the date of escape, the name of each escaped prisoner, his description, age, residence, the crime for which committed, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, whether recaptured; and stating fully the manner of the escape and the circumstances under which it was effected. Reports in like form and manner will be made by all officers from whose custody prisoners may escape while being conducted to or from a prison. Whenever a prisoner shall be recaptured the fact will be at once reported to the Provost Marshal General, by the officer from whose custody the prisoner escaped, Failure to make prompt report of escaped prisoners as herein required will inculpate the delinquent officer as aiding and abetting the escape.

IV. The Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina, and of districts in South Carolina, will at once report to the Provost Marshal General the condition of the jails, prisons or work-houses under their charge, or in their respective districts or counties, as to capacity, convenience and security, and the names and residences of the officers responsible for the condition and care of such jails, prisons and work-houses.

V. All civil officers having charge of any jail, prison or work-house, in this Military District, shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to to the Provost Marshal General, upon blanks to be by him prescribed, and furnished upon application, of all persons who have been confined in such jail, prison or work-house during the month, setting forth the name of the prisoner, his description, residence, age, when committed, for what offence arrested, by whom arrested, by whose order arrested, whether under sentence or awaiting trial; if under sentence, by what tribunal tried and sentenced; if sentenced, for what period, and the amount of fine or costs if any; how employed; how subsisted; whether discharged, transferred, escaped or deceased; if discharged by what authority; if transferred, to what place and by whom ordered. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

VI. All Sheriffs, Constables, Police and other civil officers and persons, whose duty it is under the laws of the provisional governments of North Carolina and South Carolina to serve writs or make arrests are hereby required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal General, to the same effect as they are required by law to obey and execute writs warrants, or other process issued by civil magistrates. And any resistance to or disobedience of the lawful orders or authority of the Provost Marshal General shall subject the offender to trial by a Military Commission, and, upon conviction, to removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

VII. Duplicates of the reports required, by the provisions of paragraph II III and V of this order, to be made by local officers to the Provost Marshal General, will at the same time be sent to the proper Post Commander.

VIII. The performance of the duties enjoined by this order will not be construed to relieve civil officers from the discharge of any of the duties now required of them by the laws of the local provisional govenments. And any civil officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform promptly the duties herein required of him, or who shall make any false return or report of the matters herein prescribed, shall be dismissed from his office, and be subject to trial by Military Commission for misdemeanor.

IX. Sheriffs, Constables and other officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, shall be allowed for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal General the same costs and fees, to be paid in the same manner, as is provided by the laws of the local provisional governments for like service under those laws.

X. All persons in this Military District, who may know of any threatened breach of the peace, or of the commission of any crime or offence are requested to make complaint thereof at once to the Chief of the Police, or Marshal, of the city or town; or, if the crime or disorder shall be committed without the limits of any city or town, to a magistrate or the Sheriff of the county or District; and, if prompt action shall not be taken by the officer to whom the matter shall be reported, such persons are requested to report all the facts to the Post Commander and to the Provost Marshal General.

XI. Imprisonment for default in payment of costs, fees or charges of court, attornies or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

BY COMMAND OF MAJ. GEN. D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C., & A. A. A. G.

HD'QR'S 2ND MILITARY DIST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May, 15th, 1867.

[CIRCULAR.]

Paragraph XII of General Orders, No. 10, current series from these Headquarters, does not prohibit the use of fowling pieces for hunting game upon one's own premises.

Commanding officers of Posts are authorized upon good and sufficient cause shown, to grant permission to public officers to carry arms when absolutely necessary in the discharge of their duties; such permission to be in writing, in each case, and to be revoked when abused.

Commanding officers of Posts, to be associated with one or more commissioned officers on duty at the Post, next in rank, when practicable, are constituted military tribunals for the trial of all persons within the limits of their commands charged with violating Par. XII of G. O. No. 10, and Par. X. of G. O., No. 12, current series, from these Headquarters.—The proceedings in such cases to be forwarded to these Headquarters for approval.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GEN. D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry.
OFFICIAL: A. D. C., & A. A. A. G.
Capt. 38th Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 30TH, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 33. }

The following named persons are hereby appointed and constituted a board to report for the consideration and the action of the Commanding General needful arrangements rules regulations and forms of proceeding for registration:

Bvt. Col. W. A. Royall, U. S. A., Maj. 5th Cavalry, Chief of the Bureau of Civil Affairs, President.

H. H. Helper, of Salisbury, North Carolina.
Jefferson Fisher, of Raleigh, "
J. W. Cardoza, of Charleston, South Carolina.
Lemuel Boozer, of Lexington, "

The Board will convene and organize at the Citidel in Charleston, on the 7th day of June, 1867, and sit from day to day until dissolved by orders from these Headquarters.

The Board will Choose from their number a Recorder of their proceedings and may employ a clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed three dollars a day.

The commanding officer of the Citidel will provide suitable apartments for the meetings of the Board.

The Assistant Adjutant General will provide on the requisition of the Recorder of the Board, approved by the President, such stationery, books and printing as may be required, having a due regard to economy and the dispatch of business.

The compensation of the members (civilians) will be six dollars a day and commutation at the rate of ten cents a mile for each mile travelled, taking the nearest usual route from their respective places of residence to and from Charleston.

By Command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G,

DAIL

Vol. 1.

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W. WHITAKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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